



RESEARCH PROGRAM ON Livestock

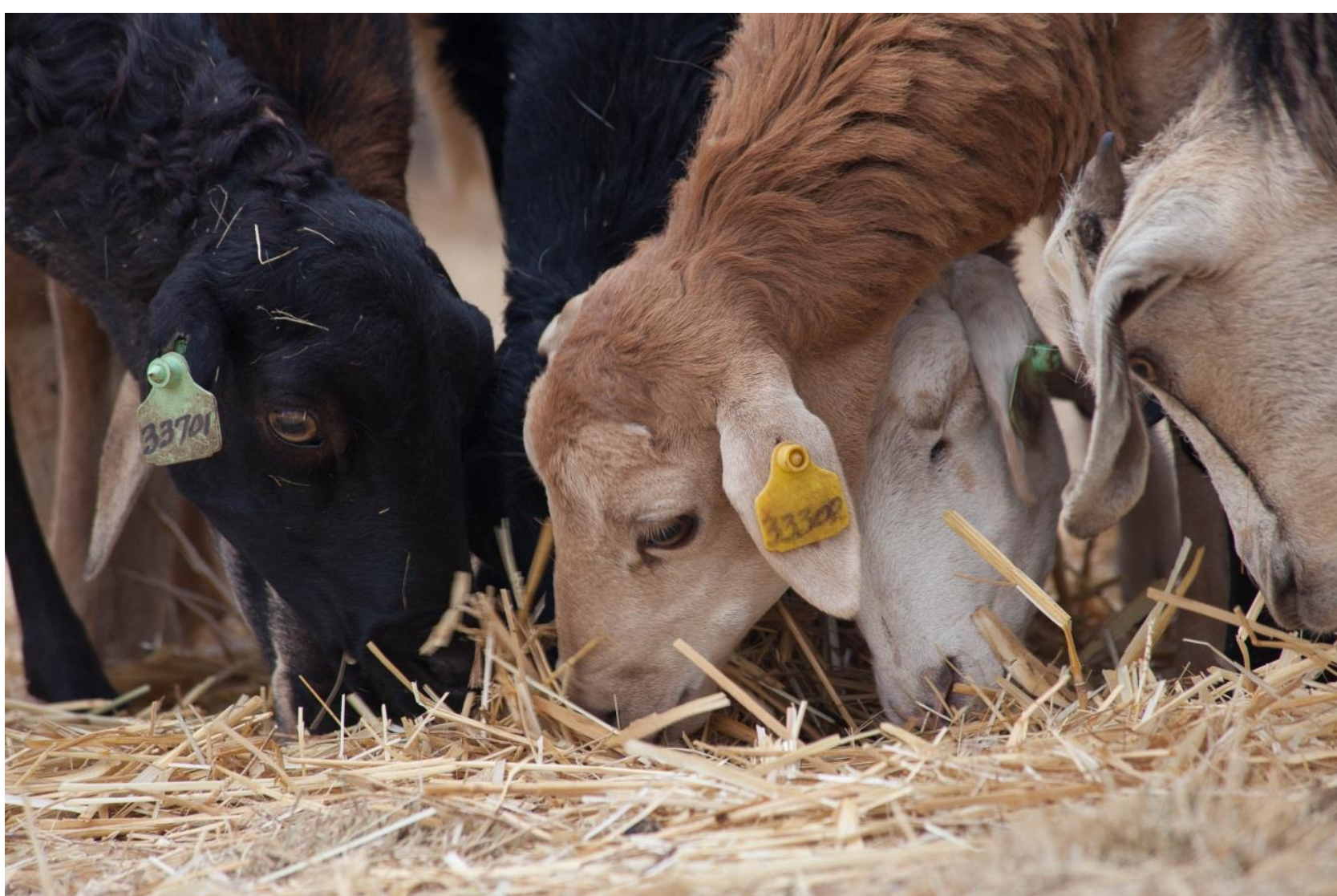
More meat milk and eggs by and for the poor



Altitude	1600-2800
Habitat	Wet, Humid
Distance from Addis	315km
Production system	Mixed crop-livestock
Human population	75,311 (as of 2013)
% of female headed household	13%
Major products	Meat (live animals)

Challenges in the value chain

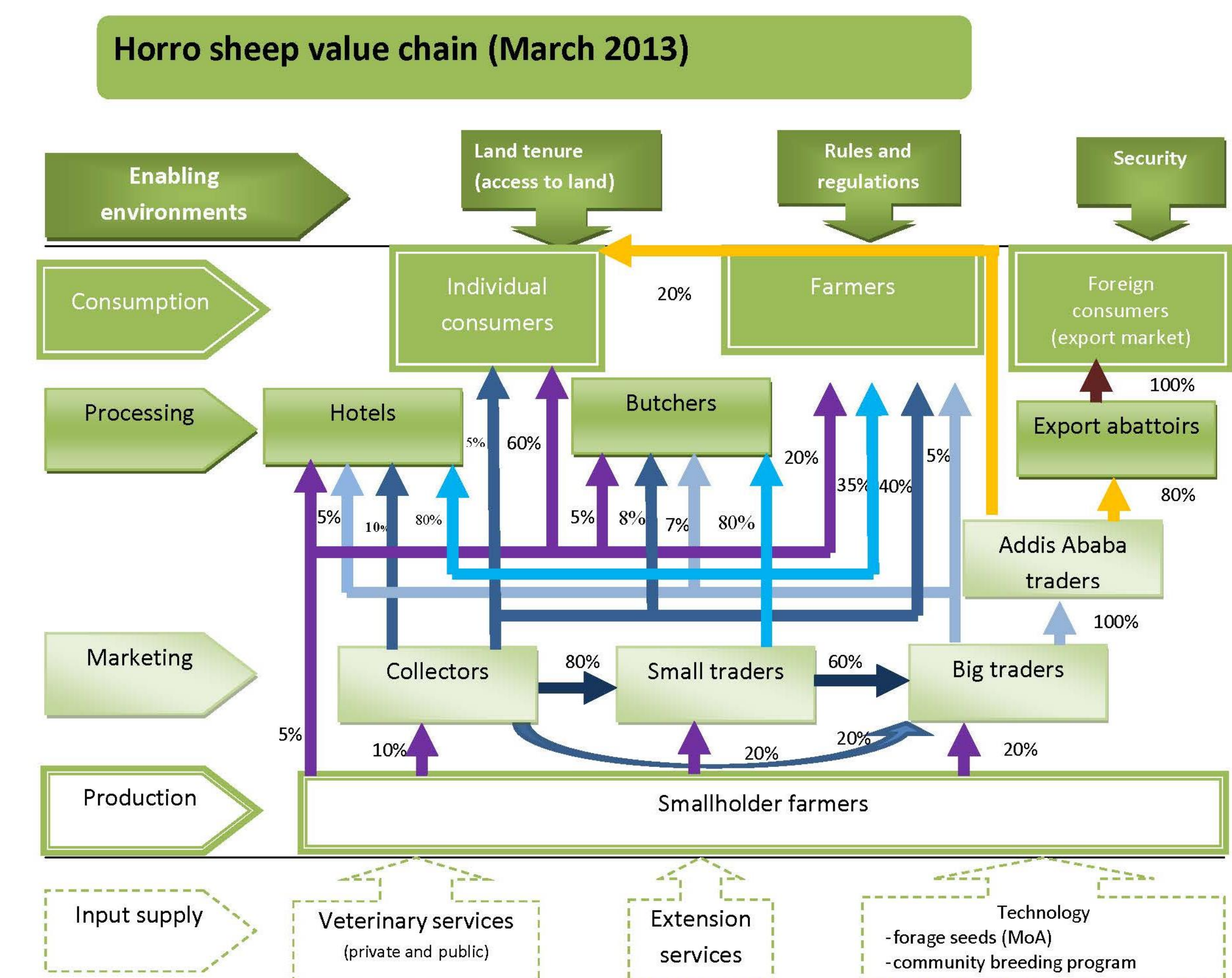
- Low levels of controlled mating, limited knowhow on inbreeding, and no [written] recording of herd dynamics
- High incidence of infectious diseases and parasites (pasteurellosis, CCPP, coenurosis, and liver fluke)
- Shortage of effective drug and vaccine supply) and poor delivery of veterinary services to producers (poorly equipped health posts and transport problems)
- Seasonal shortage of feed supply and lack of supply of supplementary feed
- Information asymmetry and limited horizontal and vertical integration along the value chain
- Gaps in knowledge and skills of producers and extension agents in improved husbandry, disease prevention and market-orientation including attaining export quality



This is a product of the CGIAR research programs on Livestock and Fish (2012-2016) and LIVESTOCK (2017-2022) as well as the International Fund for Agricultural Development (IFAD)-funded SmART Ethiopia Project - Improving the Performance of Pro-Poor Sheep and Goat Value Chains for Enhanced Livelihoods, Food and Nutrition Security in Ethiopia. The project is led by ICARDA in close collaboration with ILRI, national (MoLF, EIAR, OARI) and other international partners. The Project thanks all donors and organizations who globally support its work through their contributions to the [CGIAR system](#).

Small ruminant value chain development in Horro, Ethiopia

Our vision: “By 2020, market-oriented sustainable sheep production and sufficient meat consumption in the diets of the value chain actors”



Research and development ‘best bets’

- Enabling famers access sustainable feed supply strategies
- Improving animal health services (input supply and production)
- Establishing community-based breeding programs, including improved reproductive technologies
- Improving supply of and access to market information and developing the culture of collective action at farmers’ level
- Needs-based capacity building for producers and extension agents (feeding, sheep fattening, disease awareness, food safety)